WM. M. OVERTON, CH. MAURICE SMITH, AND BEVERLEY TUCKER.

FEBRUARY 10, 1855.

O. H. P. STEM, is our authorized agent taining new subscribers in Virginia.

43 All letters on business should be ad-ressed to "The Sentinel Office," Wash-

CONGRESS.

The Senate did a good day's work for private claimants yesterday, having passed upward of sixty bills for their individual relief.

The House of Representatives passed an im portant bill, remodeling the diplomatic and consular system of the United States. It will, according to what Mr. Perkins, of Louisiana said concerning it, reform abuses which have too long existed in the two branches of that husiness abroad. Under it, no man not a citizen of the United States can act as consul, which is not prohibited under the present arrangement

The House rejected the bill further to extend for seven years the patent of Colonel Col for his improvement in firearms.

THE MISSION TO SPAIN.

It is known to the country that, several weeks ago, the Senate confirmed the appointment by the President of the Hon. J. C. Breckinridge as Minister to Spain. Yesterday, this gentle man stated in the House of Representatives that the position was never solicited by him, and that he even did not know that Mr. Soule had resigned until his nomination had been sent to the Senate. But that, after mature reflection and consultation with friends, he had come to the conclusion to decline the honor, at the same time appreciating this mark of confidence of the President and the manner in which it was conferred.

THE "AMERICAN ORGAN"-THE MAS-

The American Organ, of this city, has cul tivated the South with assiduous tenderness. Indeed, it has addressed itself almost entirely to that section of the country. It has expressed the strongest pro-slavery sentiments and spoken with much rancor of the Abolitionists. It has time and again declared that between Abolitionism and Know-nothingism there was no sympathy, no alliance; and has endeavored to convince the South that between the two there is an impassable gulf. But cherished fancies are often dispelled by rude unpitying facts, and fervid rhetoric is often answered by relentless and inexorable figures. So has it been with the fancies and the rhetoric of the Organ.

The election of General Wilson to the Uni ted States Senate, by the Know-nothing Legislature of Massachusetts, aided by the Abolition sentiments recently expressed by him, has attracted the attention of the whole country, and shown, beyond all donbt, the close alliance between Northern Abolitionism and Northern Know-nothingism. The thing was so plain. palpable, and barefaced, that we did not doubt that it would draw forth the thunders of the Organ's wrath. We remembered its expressions of loval attachment to the institutions of the South and its hot denunciations of Abolitionists, and these memories led us to hope

even been discreetly dumb. In its issue of sometimes happen that this is not the case, and jority of the people-and that form of govern-Thursday last, it undertakes to defend the election of Senator Wilson. It commences its alleged power, which in former times created minority from the thraldom of "King Numdefense by alluding to the recent platform pro- so much sensation in the political world. In bers," approaches nearest to a pure Democracy. mulged by the Democratic State Convention of expressing our views, we are conscious that we We have no doubt that the view of this subject Ohio, and charges that their platform is more run counter to one of the favorite dogmas of which we have attempted to present, is consisabolition in its character than the sentiments many members of our party, and that we thus tent with the true idea of free governmentof General Wilson. It accuses the Democratic lay ourselves open to the charge of opposition that it would secure to the majority the fair express of passing over this platform in silence. and being too unsound, too corrupt, and too timid to publish the Ohio resolutions, and express dissent from them. It even makes this | ical to our views. assumption the basis of an argument intended to prove-what? An alliance between Democracy and Abolitionism.

enough to own it, called attention to the Ohio platform so soon as it was promulged, and expressed our decided disapprobation of the resolutions in it that related to slavery. We know of no Democratic paper, hereabouts, save one, that has given any manner of countenance to those resolutions. That one is the Washington Union. Whether the Union intended its silence for approbation, is not for us to say. It would be charitable to suppose that its passing over these resolutions in silence, and altogether suppressing the most objectionable one (which the Organ charges) were rather the indications of disapproval and mortification, than of acquiescence.

But, while we disapprove altogether, as we have repeatedly said, of the resolution to which the Organ refers, we altogether reject the interpretation placed on it by that paper. It is not, in any sense, an Abolition resolution. Indeed, taken in its connection with other resolutions in the platform, on the same subject, it amounts to nothing more than a timid attempt at mystification. We can approve of nothing short of the absolute and unqualified recognition of all the rights of the States of this Union. But we do not hesitate to declare it as our opinion, that this Ohio platform goes infinitely farther in its declarations in favor of slavery than any Whig or Know-nothing convention in

the North will dare to go. It ill becomes the Organ to chide Democratic journals for suppressing the Ohio resolutions. (in which it is mistaken,) when it absolutely suppresses the speech, the Abolition speech made by General Wilson only a few days ago. Instead of publishing the rank Abolition lec ture of Mr. Burlingame, and the remarks of General Wilson, in which he endorsed every word of that lecture, the Organ is guilty of the disingenuousness of quoting from the Boston Bee, "the organ of the American party in Massachusetts," an article which says, among other

"The views of General Wilson are those of structionist, and would not meddle or interfere with the institutions of Georgia or Louisiana, any more than he would tamely submit to

an interference with those of Massachusetts." Now which best knows General Wilson's sen. his own judgment. If, in answer to this view, at least

admiration, that the remarks of General Wilson and not the remarks of the Bee, should be published in its columns? The Organ stultifies the new Senator. It refuses to be guided by his expressions and chooses those of the Boston Ree.

We are mortified to find that a paper pro essing so much attachment to the Constitution, o the rights of the States, and to the institutions of the Southern States should withhold from its readers, the real and the expressed sentiments of a prominent member of its order. It is a poor compliment to the Organ's new Senator, to treat him as an idiot, pass over his speech and take the Boston Bee as his mouth piece. It is unjust to the South. It is unjust to its readers, unjust to itself. Among other things Mr. Burlingame says in his lecture :

"If asked to state specifically what he would lo, he would answer: 1st, repeal the Nebraska bill; 2d, repeal the fugitive slave law; 3d, abol ish slavery in the District of Columbia; 4th abolish the inter-State slave trade; next he would declare that slavery should not spread to one inch of the territory of the Union; he would then put the government actually and perpetually on the side of freedom, by which a bright and bey of Massachusetts should have as good chance for promotion in the navy as a boy of one of the first families

At the conclusion of this harangue, Hon Henry Wilson, the newly elected Know-nothing Inited States Senator, was vociferously called or. He responded as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Ladies and Gentlemen. This is not the time nor the place for me to atter a word. You have listened to the elo quence of my young friend, and here to-night endorse every sentiment he has uttered. In public or in private life, in majorities or in mi-norities, at home or abroad, I intend to live and o die with unrelenting hostility to slavery on my lips. I make no compromises anywhere, at home or abroad; I shall yield nothing of my anti-slavery sentiments to advance my own personal interests, to advance party interest, or to meet the demands of any State or section of our country. I hope to be able to maintain on all occasions, these principles; to compre-hend in my affections the whole country and the people of the whole country; and when I say the whole country, I want everybody to unlerstand that I include in that term Massachu setts and the North. This is not the time for me to detain you. You have called on me most unexpectedly, to say a word, and, having done so, I will retire, thanking you for the honor of this occasion.

Such is the man that the Organ and the Boston Bee, would palm off upon the South as a strict constructionist," and of whom the Organ says, " The South then have nothing to Cear from the election of General Wilson."

If Know-nothingism is to be propagated by such means, Know-nothingism is dead. The Organ promised to condemn abolitionism. Is this its ondemnation? It promised to condemn northern know-nothingism, if it should ally itself with abolitionism. Is this its condemnation? It said repeatedly, that the Know-nothings had agreed to sink the question of slavery. Is this what it calls sinking it? Where are all its fair

THE RIGHT OF INSTRUCTION.

The instructions recently received by Senaors Cass and Stuart from the legislature of Michigan, have brought upon the tapis a quesion which has not much occupied the popular mind for many years. It so seldom happens an attitude of hostility to the true principles of that, like the New York Herald, (another that there is any real disagreement between Democracy. True Democracy consists not in into successful requisition to prevent it. ence to instructions is, generally, but an ex- in a common protection of the rights of all. Rut we have been disappointed. It has not pression of his individual views. But it does It is the government of the people, not of a mait, therefore, behooves us to examine into this ment which tends most to emancipate a to the principles of Democracy. But it is our ercise of their legitimate power in the choice custom to speak the truth, at all hazards; nor of their representatives, and ensure to the can Democracy, properly understood, be inim- minority, as far as possible, the protection of

compromise between the various individuals subjected to its control-not as the weapon by We, and the Organ will, no doubt, be frank | which a dominant majority may inflict wounds of a fatal character upon a hopeless, defenseless minority. Power is already with the many. Government is the wholesome check to the abusive exercise of that power. So far, then, from Government being made to support maorities, its mission is to restrain them. Its fundamental idea is to protect rather than to aggrandize; to check usurpation rather than to aid aggression. One of the most efficient means of attaining these objects is by the representative feature of our Government. A representative is not the mere speaking trumpet of the majority that placed him in powerthe puppet which can only move at the will of those who pull the secret string which controls it. He is the representative of the people, the whole people, the promoter of their interests, the defender of their rights. The power of the majority is sufficiently recognized by their choice of the representative, while the rights of the minority are also regarded by an untrammeled man. Any other view of representative power would result in representation being merely a matter of convenience, adopted to prevent the rouble and expense attendant upon mammoth necetings of the people. The two Senators from State might with propriety be compared to the two hands of the clock, blindly obeying the instructions of the pendulum and machinery within-ignorant and regardless of the information which they convey to the world. Such a system would illustrate, in all its power, the sarcasm of Mirabeau, who with a bitter irony claimed instructions for the benches on which the National Assembly was seated, on the ground that they had as much power as

Taking the view which we have suggested that representation is but the compromise established by Government between the power of the majority and the rights of the minority, we think, the whole difficulty is solved. The power of the majority, unquestionable in principle, but always dangerous in exercisc, is thus exhausted in the choice of a rea States Rights man. He is a strict con- presentative. The rights and interest of the whole constituent body are then committed to the hands of the representative who must honestly support them according to the dictates of

Mashington Sentinel. liments, General Wilson or the Boston Bee? it is objected that too much power is thus vestwhose institutions the Organ expresses great jection is overcome by the system of term tenure. And such was the manifest design of this system, fixing a term of years for the representative, at the expiration of which he must return to the body of his constituents to receive their plaudit, or to suffer their disapprobation. And this view suggests another, important in its connection with this subject. If the Senator is nothing more than the automaton of the Legislature of his State, why prescribe a term of six years for his office? He may be removed at any time, by instructions, which he is unable to obey, and in consequence of which he must resign. If then the power to remove is thus practically vested in the legislature, at any time, and under any circumstances, why is not the power to retain, without the formality of an election? Why fix a period in the Constitution at which the legislature may change the Senatorial representative when under the system which we are combating, they possess that power at any

At another period in our political history

when this question of instruction was one of oractical interest to the whole country, an attempt was made by a distinguished Virginian. whose memory still lives, revered by his descendents, and honored by his country, to justify the right of instruction on a popular and plausible ground. He contended that, according to the received theory of our government, the Senate was a Congress of sovereign States, the senators were ambassadors of those sovereigns, and thus liable to their instructions, and compelled to obey them. The view was plausible. and was received with approbation; but it falls before the test of scrutiny. We yield to none n devotion to the principles of States Rights Our record is clear in this respect, as even our opponents will testify. But we see a great ifference between a Congress of nations and Senate of confederated States. It is true that both bodies hold their power from the sovereigns whom they respectively represent. But in the first case, the power is granted directly by instructions for the time. In the last case, the power is granted indirectly through the federal Constitution. The first is temporary. The second is perpetual. The first dies with the specific object which summoned it. The second lives as long as the form of government which it represents. But if these points of difference fail to strike the mind of thers with the full force with which they have mpressed our own minds, there remains one prominent difference which must be conclusive. If, in a Congress of nations, any one sovereign member refuses to comply with the propositions of the rest, she is not bound by their conclusions. If, in the Senate of the United States, the two senators from any one State are in a minority, then the sovereign whom they represent is, by her own constitutional stipulation, bound to acquiesce in the decision of the rest.

There is, therefore, a material difference between a mere temporary Congress of nations convened for a specific object, and a constitutional Senate of States organized to aid in carrying out the objects of a confederation de-

signed to be perpetual. We have dwelt more at length upon this view, because of the importance which still attaches to it in the minds of many. We do not fear that we are assuming, on this subject, their rights and the promotion of their interests, We regard government as the result of a by an untrammeled man.

> 165 The New York Herald of the 8th inst. contains a long article on the subject of the recent election of Senator Seward, from which

we make the following short extract.: "In the Senate five Know-nothings voted for Seward, and his majority was five—a clear Know-nothing majority. In the Assembly his majority was twelve; but had the seven Knownothings voting for him opposed him, there would have been a majority against him of two. Thus the vote of each house and the election of Seward were decided by Know-nothing

From the Fredericksburg Herald.

Letter from Maj. O. M. Crutchfield. We received the following letter, just as we vere going to press, from Maj. Crutchfield, in response to an inquiry made of him as to his willingness to accept a nomination, by the American Party, for the office of Governor, should it be tendered:

GREEN BRANCH, Spotsylvania Co.)

February 4, 1855. To the Editors of the Va. Herald: I observe in your paper of the 2d instant, received on yesterday, "A Card," copied from the Richmond Whig, addressed to myself, under date of the 27th ult., purporting to be from "A Friend and a Democrat." I had rather that my "anonymous" friend, like others who have addressed me privately somewhat similar communications, had given his name, and with due respect for him, I should not notice his card; but, under attending circumstances, it may be due myself to do so, by briefly saying that I could not, in good faith and with honor to myself, "accept a nomination for Governor of Virginia, if tendered you (me) by the American organization of the State." I intend to vote for the nominees of the Staunton Convention.

I will be obliged by your giving this an in sertion in the next issue of the Herald.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't.

O. M. CRUTCHFIELD.

Miss Maria Cummings, of Massachusetts, whose "Lamplighter" has had a larger popularity than any novel of modern times, except "Uncle Tom's Cabin," has a new work in preparation. She is passing the winter in New York.

Snow in Chicago.-The Chicago Democrat Wednesday last says :

"The roofs of some of the stores on Lake street manifested symptoms of breaking down yesterday. On some of the flat ones, with higher buildings on either side, the snow is from three to five feet deep. The weight is consequently very heavy, and they should be looked to before a thaw,

Supreme Court of the United States,

FRIDAY, February 9, 1855. No. 67. Jos. Jasigi, et. al., plaintiffs in err s. Jas. Brown, et. al., trustee, &c. The argument of this cause was continued by Messrs. Merwin and Lord for the defendants in error, and concluded by Mr. Bartlett for the

Adjourned till Monday, 11 o'clock.

The Rahway Advocate tells the following good story at the expense of one of the "upper

en," of New York : Mr. -, is one of the "merchant princes of the Empire city, and though living in one of the most spacious mansions of the Fifth avenue, his entire family consists of himself and his wife. Meeting a friend from the country one day, he invited him up to view his house. The friend was shown the corgeous rooms, with tessellated floors and magnificent frescoed ceilings, and finally was taken into the lower rooms, in one of which he found a small regiment of colored servants seated at a bountiful dinner. On his return home, he was asked if had seen Mr. So-and-so? "Oh yes," was the reply.

"Well, when I saw him he was keeping of rigger boarding house, on the Fifth ave From the New Orleans Picayune.

The Fugitive Slave Law. Once more, despite of the fanatical and tres sonable intervention of the Abolitionists, the majesty of the law has vindicated itself in one of the Northern States, and a new rebuke has been administered to the traitors who would

"What is he doing now?

oppose the course of the laws.
In the District Court of the United States, on the 22d inst., Booth, convicted of aiding in he escape of a fugitive slave, was sentenced to pay a fine of one thousand dollars, and to be prisoned one month, and Reynolds, as an pessory to the crime, two hundred dollars and

governed in their action by motives of religion and philanthropy, do not discern the fact that the infraction of the statute against this kind of robbery is equally a crime with that of breaking any other in the code. Stealing is stealing, and the taking what is not their own is the same thing, whether the theft be of one kind of property or another. Yet we have a class of ieves in the country who, maintaining among their fellows the position of respectable and consistent men—church goers, professing Christians, preachers and philanthropists—who mak-no scruple of breaking the eighth command-ment, under the inspiration, as they pretend,

It is well that we have upright and con scientious judges in the land, who have the firmness to resist these attacks upon the laws, by men who should, and who do no better than make them, and to administer to such the enalty provided for such offences.

Some other interesting trials, growing out of this class of crimes, are about to come off in ther States of the Union, and we trust that he example set them by a Wisconsin jury and Wisconsin court will not be lost upon them. It is our glory that the rights and interests of all the people of this country, in what State soever they may reside, are guaranteed the fullest protection in every State; and we look to Massachusetts to give the same assurance of her readiness to abide by this guarantee as has been given by Wisconsin. n the case alluded to. Wendell Phillips, Thedore Parker, Went

worth Higginson, and other citizens of Massachusetts, are under indictment in the courts of that State for interfering, some by exciting and treasonable speeches, and others by their active co-operation with the mob, to prevent the carrying into effect of this same law of the land. That they did not succeed is attributable only to the fact that the municipal authority of the city of Boston, the civil and military power of the State of Massachusetts, and the force of that part of the United States army which hap-

Know-nothing paper) it would condemn the the senator and his legislature, that an obedia blind obedience to the will of a majority, but Their cases differ in no degree of criminality, other motive than that pure abstract sense of Booth and Reynolds. Shall not their punishment be as prompt, as signal, and as exemplary? If not, why not?

> SOLEMNITIES OF AN OATH.-The Februar number of the Knickerbocker gets off the fo lowing, for the benefit of courts, lawyers, witnesses, &c.:

A correspondent in Ottawa country, Michi gan, from whom we are always glad to hear, gives us the following 'Scene in the Mayor's Court at Grand Rapids.' Mayor Church presiding. Witness called up to be sworn by the

Clerk. 'You do solemnly swear-Mayor, (with dignity.) Stop! The witness will hold up his right hand. The man has no right hand, your Clerk.

Mayor, (with some asperity.) 'Let him hold up his left hand then. Clerk. 'He has had the misfortune to lose

his left hand also, as your honor will perceive. Mayor, (savagely.) 'Tell him to hold up his right leg, then: a man cannot be sworn in this ourt without holding up something! Silence, gentlemen! Our dignity must be preserved! Witness sworn on one leg.)

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, that the original Virginia Military Land Warrant, No. in, for 333} acres, issued on the 22d September, 1841, in the name of Ann Bronaugh, one the heirs of Lieutenant Austin Sandridge, for service as lieutenant in the continental line, has been accidentally lost; and application will be made to the General Land Office, for the issue of script on a duplicate of said warrant, in accordance with the 4th section of the rules and regulations of said office dated November 20th, 185

THOMAS BRONAUGH. For himself and the other heirs of Ann Bronaugh.

MRS. E. E. ALEXANDER can accommodate a few Gentlemen with Board; or a Lady and Gentleman, on I street, between 6th and 7th, No. 502. The House is situated a short distance from the Patent Office and other Depart

DUTCH HERRING.--15 kegs, 1854, Vollen. Holland. For sale by SHEKELL BROTHERS,

No. 40, opposite the Centre Market. VISITING CARDS Printed at Short Notice, and Plates beautifully engraved in w. C. ZANTZINGER, very style.

Adjoining Kirkwood House.

\$10 REWARD.—Lost, from the baggage car, on Saturday, the 19th instant, on the route between Philadelphia and Washington, a Gentleman's Overcoat, which was wrapped in a loth bearing the name of residence and strapped on the top of a trrunk; also, a new Leather Stray and Buckle from another trunk belonging to the same person. The advertiser considers this an occasion to represent to the owners and managers of the railroad on this route that, for the com fort of passengers and security of baggage, an in-creased responsibility should be required of their

Any communication addressed to the office of National Intelligencer will be received, and on returning the article lost, the above reward will be paid.

Nov 26—1f

VALENTINES, VALENTINES.-A large assortment just received and for sale
W. C. ZANTZINGER,
b 6—cost Adjoining Kirkwood House.

GENTLEMEN in want of good fitting an be accommodated. Sure fit or no sale.
BUTT & HOPKINS,

Temple of Fashion, corner of 6th street and Pennsylvania avenue Deg 12-eo2wif

British and Russian Annexation.

There is a small party in England opposed to the present war, of which Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright, both distinguished Parliamentarians, are the leaders. A recent political meet-ing was addressed by Mr. Cobden, and the ex-tract we make below from his speech will show that while France and England denounce Russia for seizing upon the territory of another power, that both are guilty of the same charge

"You have heard of Russia's having taken territories from various countries! Now, I will

andertake to say, that for every square mile of

erritory that Russia has taken from any Power by force of arms during the last one hundred and fifty years, we have taken five. I am glad to see you hear the statement with so much good humor, for we should have gone very far towards despotism in this country if a man was not listened to because he spoke the conscientious truth. (Hear, hear.) moreover, that Russia has been encroaching latterly upon the Turkish Empire. That is to say, the present Czar has had a very strong disposition to meddle with what was not (Laughter.) Now, it is a singular fact, but a fact notwithstanding, that, during the present Czar's lifetime, he has not taken a slice of territory from Turkey, but one of the parties engaged in this war for the assertion of justice has taken a very large slice of the Turkish Empire during the lifetime of the Czar. We know that, in 1830, France seized upon Algiers, and has kept it ever since. We know that Algiers was a Mohammedan dependence of Turkey, and I believe that, up to this moment, England has never recognized the right of France to Algiers was a Committee to the right of France to Algiers by sendices by sendices and the sendices of the right of France to Algiers by sendices to the right of France to Algiers by sendices and the sendices of the right of France to Algiers by sendices and the sendices of the right of France to Algiers and the sendices of the right of France to Algiers and the sendices of the right of has never recognized the right of France to Algiers by sending Consuls there, simply because the British government did not like to offend Turkey by recognizing the appropriation of her territory. (Hear, and a laugh.) I know what my friend Mr. Baines will say. He will tell you that it is all very well for Mr. Cobden to talk in this way, but that two blacks do not wards one white. Let me remind Mr. Baines make one white. Let me remind Mr. Baines It seems strange that the perpetrators of this class of outrages upon the Constitution and the laws of the land, professing, as they do, to be governed in their action by motives of reliable to the constitution and the laws of the land, professing, as they do, to be governed in their action by motives of reliable to the constitution and the laws of the land, professing, as they do, to be governed in their action by motives of reliable to the civilized world. that I set out with the position, taken by some "I think, before we mount the judgment seat,

it is necessary that we should have clean hands. I do not think a judge who was known himself to be given to pilfering as much as the culprit in the dock would be very likely to be sustained on the judgment seat by public opinion, or that he would be allowed to exercise the functions of a judge for a single day after his delinquency was discovered. (A laugh.) That is the predicament in which we place ourselves when we come to this argument of justice. We are taking a position in which the world does not recognize us. Be assured gentlemen of the West Riding, that, however complacently we lay our hands upon our hearts. and thank Heaven we are not as other men who invade and annex their neighbor's territ ry, other nations, recollecting that we have pos sessed ourselves in India, during the last one hundred and fifty years, of the territory of a Mohammedan sovereign—the Great Mogulcontaining a population of one hundred mil-lion or one hundred and fifty million-remembering what we have done with the Dutch at the Cape, and with everybody else somewhere or other (great laughter)-will not regard us as the disinterested, just, and perfectly immac ulate people we allege ourselves to be. They believe we are just another Russia in that re spect-just another Russia, nothing better nothing worse; we have taken territory where ever we thought it was worth having, and the

parties who held it were not sufficiently strong

to prevent our taking it. Now, what is the consequence? We find that only Russia does

that the rest of the world does not acknowledge it. That is our anomalous position. "We islanders, with an intense amount we islanders, with an intense amount of pride, arrogance, and conceit, which is common to all islanders, console ourselves with the notion that we are standing up in this case to execute justice upon a criminal, while the people of the continent and of America, believing this to be a struggle for territorial power-believing we are afraid that something will happen to our trade in the Black Sea, or to our Indian possessions—give as credit for every particular address of the editor, whether Washington or New Orleans, will be furnished from time which we lay claim. But in this case what is the criminal himself? Does he stand in such a position as the helpless man in the dock, who has been arrested for thieving, who is guarded by a couple of police officers, and in whose recapture, were he to attempt to escape, not only the whole audience in the court, but the whole public out of doors, would eagerly join? No, our position with regard to him is like tha of a judge who has to descend from the bench and fight his own battles with the criminal arraigned before him, who might not only dust the judge's wig and shake the powder out of it, but might bid fair to gain the mastery over him. [A laugh.] Now, that is our position with regard to Russia. [Cries of 'No,' 'No.' | Yes it is. Russia does not admit that we are the judge in this case, and does not submit to our authority. You see what a resistance she is offering to our interference; and I must say that the tone and spirit which we have manifested in carrying on the war is not of that calm, impartial, and placid description which one would expect to find in a judge sitting on the bench, and having confidence in his own

authority.

We have used a good many strong terms, we have shown a good deal of passion in this mat-ter, and I ask you to consider this question apart from all those highflown pretensions which I believe to have no foundation at all in reality, and which the world certainly does not recognize. Take, for instance, the States of the continent. You would suppose that the King of Belgium would lean to the side of England, and would be as willing as any one to pronounce an opinion with respect to this quarrel. Does he, in addressing his Parliament, say that England is exercising the functions of a judge, and call upon them to sup-port us by the public opinion of that country? No; he tells his Parliament that a great war exists between three of the principal powers of Europe, and that they must preserve a strict neutrality. What says the representative of the people of the United States? He says with reference to this war, that it is the duty and the interest of the American government to observe a strict neutrality. Swe mark express similar views; and Switzerland where surely there would be something like sympathy for freedom, declares this a war in which she will maintain a strict neutrality What say Germany, Prussia, and Austria? They, too, say that this is a war in which they are bound to maintain a strict neutrality. You want to enlist troops abroad to recruit your armies, and to pay them out of your taxes for fighting your battles. Well, do the foreign vernments grant passports to such recruits o facilitate their passage to this country? No our attempts to effect this object. ('No.' es; everywhere they throw obstacles in your way, and they will not grant passports to their subjects who may desire to enlist in your service. Now, I ask, in the face of these facts, whether anybody will get up, here or elsewhere, and pretend that we have a right to assume in this case the position of an immaculate judge dealing with a guilty criminal?"

The "Picayune" thinks Louis Napoleon is worn out with the anxieties of his positi that he would give anything for a little Nap?

"Well, Sambo, is your master a good farmer?" "Ees, sah, he berry good farmer; he make two crops in one year!" "How is that, Sambo?" "Why, he sells his hay in the fall, and makes money once; den in the spring he sells all the hides of the cattle that die for want of hay and dus make money twice?" PROSPECTUS

UNITED STATES TIMES, Weekly Newspaper to be published Washington City.

The undersigned, expecting soon to retire fro e position he has for some time held as Superir tendent of the United States Census, intends to evote himself to the control and management of the REVIEW, of which, for the last nine years, he
THE METROPOLITAN RAILROAD is designed to publication in the City of Washington of a weekly ewspaper with the above title.

The material for this paper will consist, in par selections or extracts from articles admitted nto the REVIEW, but mainly of other original lite ary, educational, industrial, and miscellaneous natters, including digests of the current events of the day, home and foreign; the proceedings of Congress and the acts of the Government; literary and scientific sketches and essays upon leading and popular topics; biographical sketches of public men; digest of official reports, State and Federal; the state of the markets in the several large cities; the progress and prospects of crops upply, demand, prices, etc.; the increase of the ountry as shown by statistics, bringing down hose of the National Census always to date.

The object will be, through careful editorial management and a large and well-selected correspondence, to establish at the seat of government a Family Newspaper which shall be adapted to the wants of every community; imparting musement and information, and political, only to the extent of maintaining the institutions of the country and defending the rights and sovereignty of the States.

The City of Washington, from the advantages which it presents for obtaining material of every kind, through the action of the Smithsonian Insti tution, the Patent Office, and the National Agricultural Convention, etc., and the several Bureaus and Departments of Government, from its cont guity to the large commercial cities, from the extended, exciting, and all important interests that oncentrate upon it, is, perhaps, the most eligible location for such a journal, and ample guarantee of its success have already been received. It will e printed in folio for the convenience of binding nd similar in style to the New York Albion.

Terms: \$2 PER ANNUM, in advance. . To Clubs, of 10 subscribers, at one post office 515 in advance.

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nain at \$5 per annum, but for the convenience of the large elass of persons who may not desire he whole work, or who imay only solicit information upon one or more of the subjects to which it is devoted, it is in contemplation to make ber and one lady, or a member and two children; and a separate publication of the matter relating to separate publication of the matter relating to Agriculture; another of that relating to Manufactures; a third to Internal Improvements; a fourth to Commerce; and a fifth to Education and Letters These publications will be but departments of the consequence? We find that only Russia does whole work, and may be subscribed for separately not acknowledge our authority as a judge, but at \$1 per annum each. They will appear monthly in handsome periodical style, of from twenty-five to thirty-two pages; constituting an annual octave volume of 360 pages each, showing at a single view and in a condensed form the whole results within the year, in the periodical department, is cur own country and abroad, as the Review itself will show them in all of the departments of industry and anterprise.

try and enterprise.
The Office of DeBow's REVIEW will remain as before at New Orleans, though a branch will be located at Washington, which will be also the main office of the other Journals, and may be addressed at all times in regard to them. The

J. D. B. DEBOW.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1854, DEBOW'S INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES, three handsomely bound volumes upon the Progress and Wealth of the United States, 1,500 pages royal octavo, double columns, clear print, library edition, may still be ordered. Price \$6 delivered at the expense of the author.

Donn H. BUTHMANN, Importer and Dealer in Wine, Brandy, Cigars. &c. Pennsylvania avenue, south side, between Four-ind-a-Half and Sixth streets, has received his full stock and assortment of the above, consisting i

art of— Madeira, Sherry, Port of various grades, Cham pagne, in quarts and pints, different brands. A great variety of Rhine Wine, some of

sparkling. Also, St. Peray sparkling red and white Claret And numerous other kinds of Wine

Also, very superior Cognac, pale and dark Scheidam Gin, Jamaica Rum, fine old Whis key, Irish Malt, Cordials, and Havana Cigars. Dec 20-2tawif8w

ATER YEARS, by the Author of "the Old House by the River."
Mr. Rutherford's Children, second volume.
Pebbles from the Lake Shore, or Miscellaneou

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General Notions of Chemistry, translated from the French, by Edmund C. Evans, M. D.

The Land of the Saracens, by Bayard Taylor.

Brushwood picked up on the Continent; or Last Summer's Trip to the Old World, by Orville Horwitz.

Horwitz.

Discovery of the Sources of the Mississippi River, by Henry R. Schoolcraft.

Dana's Minrealogy, 4th edition.

The above are selected from a large arrival of new books at TAYLOR & MAURY'S

DLAYING CARDS.—W.C.ZANTZINGER has just received a very large assortment of the best American, English, and French Playing Cards of every description, and at the most rea sonable prices, wholesale and retail STATIONERS' HALL, Adjoining Kirkwood House.

DAPER MOISTENER, a new invention for moistening the leaves of a copying book, postage stamps, envelopes, and moistening the fingers when counting bank bills. Also useful for various other purposes. It will be found an indis pensable article for every desk. It is perfectly simple and cheap, and must come into genera use. Agents for Washington, TAYLOR & MAURY,

NEW MUSIC.—W. C. ZANTZINGER has just received from the publishers, Firth Pond & Co., New York, and George Willieg, jr.

25 Pianos tuned, warranted to give

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GENTLEMEN'S DRESS SHIRTS, of best quality, A large assortment, at the lowest market prices, constantly on hand, WALL & STEVENS, 322, Penn. avenue, next door to Iron Hall. (News.)

ONGWORTH'S Native Wines and Bran-ONGWORTH'S Native Wines and Branding dies. -I have just received, and keep constantly on hand, Sparkling and Dry Catawba, the Sweet Isabella Wines, and Catawba Brandy. These Wines are made from the pure juice of the grape, and pronounced to be the most wholesome beverage in use.

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Ian. 30-2aw3m*

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN RAILROAD Co., GEORGETOWN, DIST. OF Col., Dec. 26, 1854 SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE Grading, Masonry, and Bridging of forty three and a halt (134) miles of this road, will be received at

the Office of the Company until three o'clock, p. m on the 15th day of February next.

The maps, profiles, plans, and specifications will be ready for inspection on and after the 5th

extend from the cities of Washington and George-town to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, by an easy and direct route, connecting with the latter road east of the "Point of Rocks" on the Potomac river, and making a saving of distance on the first ninety miles of the present traveled route from the Capitol to the Western and Northwestern

States of forty-five miles.

Proceeding from the point of intersection with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the route extends to the City of Frederick, and, passing through the richest agricultural districts of Maryland, terminates in the City of Hagerstown, where

land, terminates in the City of Hagerstown, where it connects with lines of railroads, now in operation, extending to Harrisburg, the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, etc.

The portion of the road for which proposals are now invited, extends from the westerly line of the District of Columbia (3\frac{3}{4}\text{ miles from Georgetown}) to the City of Frederick. Proposals will be received for the work in sections of one mile each, or for the entire distance of forty-three and a half

for this part of the country, with some heavy cut-ting (in earth and rock) and bridging; and every facility exists for prosecuting it vigorously and with economy at all seasons of the year. The country is elevated and rolling, well watered, and

remarkably healthy.

The time conditioned for the completion of the contracts will be from one to two years.

Any further information desired by persons proposing for the work, will be furnished at the office, osing for the work, will be furnished at the omce, remay be had by addressing the President of the company by letter, prior to the day of letting.

By order of the Board of Directors:

FRANCIS DODGE, President.

EDMUND FRENCH, Chief Engineer.

Dec 29-2awt5thFeb

THE FORMAL OPENING OF THE SECOND EXHIBITION OF THE

METROPOLITAN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE Will take place at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., on the 8th of February,

THIS Institute was founded on the 31st of August, 1852, for the promotion and encouragement of Manufactures, Commerce, and the Mechanic and Useful Arts.

The Contributions to the Exhibition are already numerous, and every indication is afforded of a full and most interesting display. The arrangements are made upon a grand scale. The main hall and other apartments of the Smithsonian Institution set apart for the purpose are admirably adapted therefor, and are supplied with everything conducive to the safety, convenience, and comfort of contributors and visiters, while the approaches from all parts of the city have been greatly improved.

Persons twenty one years of age, and friendly

Persons twenty-one years of age, and friendly to its objects, may be admitted to membership of this Institute; if between the ages of fourteen and twenty one, they may be admitted as junior members. The former are required to pay an initiation fee of \$1, and \$2 per year thereafter; and the latter an initiation fee of \$1, and \$1 per year there-

after.
For the benefits of the School of Design, mem bers and junior members are charged \$1 extra per season of four months.

All members are entitled to the privileges of the

ber and one lady. Other persons are required to pay for tickets as follows:

MRS. COWDEN CLARKE'S new Novel.
The Iron Cousin, or Mutual Influence, by
Mary Cowden Clarke, author of "The Complete Concordance to Shakspeare."

legg's Dictionary of Chro

Lectures on the True, the Beautiful, and the Good, by M. N Cousin; increased by an Appendix on French Art; ranslated by O. W. Wight. TAYLOR & MAURY'S VILLION, AND OTHER TALES, by

A VILLION, AND OTHER TALES, by the author of Olive, The Head of the Family, The Ogilvies, &c.

A Year of the War; by Adam G. De Gurowski. Harper's Story Book, No. 2.
Feb 1

R. FARNHAM.

GUROWSKIPS YEAR OF THE WAR.

A Year of the War, by Adam G. De Gourowski, a citizen of the United States. Just published, and for sale at TAYLOR & MAURY'S,

READY MADE CLOTHING at reduced Prices.—As the season is advanced we have determined to sell off the remaining portion of our winter stock at greatly reduced prices, therefore gentlemen wishing to consult economy in purchasing fine Overcoats, Talmas, dress, frock and business Coats, black and fancy Casshmere Pants, velvet, silk, satin and merino Vests, Undershirts and Drawers, and all other ready made garments of fine quality, will find our present variety to be as well assorted as in the beginning of the season, with the advantage of much lower prices. WALL & STEPHENS.

322 Pa. av.,next to Iron Hall TUST received, per schooner Mist-50 wholes, halves, and quarter boxes Raisins 4 cases Prunes, in jars and boxes

cases Preserved Chow-Chow 4 do do Canton Ginger 10 dozen assorted Jellies 10 do do Preserves 50 boxes Fig Paste 2 casks Currents

2 cases Sardines 10 bbls Cranberries 50 baskets Bordeaux and Marseilles Oil For sale by WM. LINTON, Corner 7th and D streets. Dec 12-1 weodif

PINE APPLE, Brandy, and Canada Cheese. Lavis Norton's brand Pine Apple Cheese, prime Superior Brandy Cheese, 1 lb. jars.
Do Canada do 1 and 1 lb. jars. ALRO

English Dairy, imitation Gloster and Cheshire. Parmesan Cheese, 1 cake, in prime order.

Do do grated in glass jars, 1 lb. each.

For sale by SHEKELL BROTHERS, No. 40, op. Centre Market

MME. SCHONENBERG TEACHER OF PIANO AND SINGING, 257 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. THE CATHOLIC ALMANAC for 1855.

just published and for sale at TAYLOR & MAURY'S IME! LIME! LIME!-To Plasterers

and Builders.—We have now on hand, at SEELY'S Patent Kilns, one thousand barrels of SEELY'S Patent Kilns, one thousand barrels of Lime, and are now making two hundred burrels daily which we will sell on the best terms.

We would call the particular attention of plasterers to this superior article of Lime. It is free from coal cinders or other sediment, it being burnt altogether by wood which makes it a very superior article for plastering, white coating, and hard finishing.

Give us a call, and you shall be pleased. S. J. SEELY & CO.

FINE WATCHES & RICH JEWELRY. N. B. Special attention paid to the repairing to ne watches by W. W. Hollingsworth.

Apr 2

O. HOOD, Pennsylvania avenue, between the north with a good assortment of the most rich and fashionable Jewelry in the market, which he purchased for cash at very low prices, and now of ters for sale the same, at wholesale or retail, much cheaper than goods of like quality have over been sold for in this section of country. Please call at his store, sign of the large spread eagle.

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Apr 2